

Foreign Items.

We append a few items of interest from the foreign news brought by late arrivals:

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The progressive increase of steamships for passengers and freight between Liverpool and New York is remarkable. It is not a very long time since this business was exclusively conducted by sailing packets, which were doubtless the finest of their kind, and objects of interest to every one visiting the Liverpool and London docks. Their average passages then were about twenty-four days from the United States, and thirty-two days Westward, but frequently much longer in winter. By steam, the voyage is now reduced to considerably less than half, which, as with railways against coaches, has greatly increased the traffic. We are now informed that another weekly line of large steamships leave some time ago been contracted for by Messrs. Gibson & Co., of Liverpool, to sail between that port and New York. The new vessels will commence early next year, and until then other well-known Atlantic steamers will take their place. The first of these, the *Moravian*, will be despatched on the 9th of next month, and every succeeding Thursday a similar departure will take place. This makes five weekly steamers plying from Liverpool to New York.

[London News, October 25.]

THE CHOLERA AND ITS PROGRESS.

A despatch from Paris, of October 21, says: The medical papers state that the epidemic remains stationary.

The Emperor, wishing to satisfy himself of the care which is taken of cholera patients in the hospitals, privately visited the Hotel Dieu yesterday. The visit lasted one hour, and on leaving the hospital His Majesty was loudly cheered.

The *Moniteur*, of Sunday, gives the following account of the visit paid by the Emperor to the Hotel Dieu:

The Emperor paid an unexpected visit, on Friday last, to the Hotel Dieu. His Majesty went through all the wards, in which he remained an hour, speaking to all the patients suffering with cholera. He perceived, with great pleasure, that a great number were convalescent, and that many beds were already vacant, which showed that the epidemic had ceased to make progress.

CIRCULAR OF M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

M. Drouyn de L'Huys has addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of France abroad, in which he says:

In order to prevent the spread of cholera, the Emperor's Government has deemed it a matter of urgent necessity to establish a preliminary understanding with foreign powers, and I propose a conference, of which delegates from the different States would consult with scientific men considered capable of throwing light on the deliberations.

The object of the conference would be to discover the first causes of the cholera, to ascertain the principal places in which it originates, and to study the characteristics of its progress. It would further propose practical measures for confining and suppressing the cholera upon its first appearance. M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in conclusion, draws attention to the successive improvements which have taken place in Turkey in the administration of the Department of Public Health, and adds that this consideration naturally points to Constantinople as the proper seat of the conference.

The Minister of War has issued an order that all the men belonging to regiments stationed in Algeria or at Rome, now on leave of absence, and whose time expires before January 1, shall have it extended to that time.

ROYAL ENTLES.

The ex-royal family of Naples have determined upon accepting the offer made to them by the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, of an asylum on the Island of Laerona, near Ragusa.

The King received, in private audience, the Mexican Envoy and the new minister from the Grand Duke of Baden, who presented their credentials.

About 70,000 Chinese are scattered along the Pacific coast, and may be seen in all directions, working industriously, and are generally from among the peasants about Canton and Hong Kong. A San Francisco letter-writer thus notices them: "Thousands of the Chinese are gleaners in the gold fields. They follow in crowds after the white miners, working or washing over their deserted or neglected sands, and thriving on the results that their predecessors would despise. A Chinese gold washer is content with one dollar to two dollars a day, while the white man starves or moves on disgusted with twice that. A very considerable portion of the present gold production of California must now be the work of Chinese pains-taking and moderate ambition. The traveler meets these Chinese miners every where on his road through the State—at work in the deserted ditches or moving from one to another, on foot, with their packs, or often in the stage, sharing the seats and paying the price of their aristocratic Saxon rivals."

GEN. LEE'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.—That ably edited and conservative paper, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, says of this forthcoming work:

It is safe to say that the book will be a truthful and interesting one, written by the man who, more than any other, is familiar with the subject upon which he decaunts. It will also, undoubtedly, possess great literary skill and merit, for the General is as fine a scholar as he is able as a soldier.

We learn by an extract in our North Carolina exchanges that Mr. E. Lyles, of Charlotte, N. C., and — Jones, of Washington, D. C., have been appointed Mail Agents on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT HARTFORD.—One of the most terrible tragedies that we were ever called on to narrate occurred in this city at half-past 9 o'clock last night, at the residence of B. W. Greene, late President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Greene having caused the death of his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then attempting his own life. The room was entered by a side window, when a terrible sight presented itself. Mr. Greene was lying on a sofa, with his right arm resting on a chair, with an open razor by his hand, and still alive, but with scarcely any hope that he could live but a short time. He had cut a deep gash on the right side of his neck into the tricoed cartillary, making an opening into the mouth. There was another cut on the left side of the neck, and one across the left arm. He had bled profusely, was partially sensible, but could not articulate distinctly.

It appears that Mrs. Greene was sitting by the centre-table, reading the "Knightly Soldier," when her husband came up behind her and cut her throat with a razor, then ran up stairs, locked his door, lay down and deliberately made the attempt at his own life. Mrs. Green ran across the parlors, opened the front blinds and window and cried "murder," as we previously stated.

Ever since the death of Mr. Greene's daughter, he has been very low spirited, and for months has given evidence of insanity, and his friends had fears that he might do himself injury, but did not anticipate injury to others. He attended church yesterday, and after service in the afternoon walked some distance with his son-in-law, Mr. Day, conversing relative to his own matters and the state of his health; but there was nothing in his appearance then or at the time to indicate the thought of harm to himself or his friends. The finding of the jury was in accordance with the facts above narrated. Mr. Greene was a man about sixty-six, we should judge, and was possessed of considerable wealth. He leaves two daughters, one married. We have no heart at this time to comment on this awful tragedy—the most terrible, in all its aspects, that it was ever our lot to witness.—*Hartford Courant*.

MODEL LEGISLATION IN TENNESSEE. A bill is before the Legislature for the "relief of the people." One of its items—passed on yesterday in the House by a heavy majority—provides that where a "loyal" citizen owes a sum of money to another citizen who has aided or served the rebellion, the amount of losses sustained by the former during the war may be taken out of the judgment of the latter.

Let us illustrate: John Doe has just come from four years of hard fighting, without pay or profit, and is ruined. He holds a just claim of fifteen dollars against Richard Roe. Richard, like some of the members of this Legislature, happened to stay at home, and pretends now to be "true blue" all the time. He shows that Forrest came along two or three years ago and took a yearling calf of his, valued at exactly fifteen dollars, and thus proves a set-off to poor John's claim. In like manner the same yearling calf may be made to serve fifty good turns of the like, and completely lift the unfortunate possessor from all his indebtedness.

Considering that about nine-tenths of the people of Tennessee stand in the shoes of John Doe, this bill "for the relief of the people" may be easily described with spectacles.

[Nashville Banner, Oct. 31.]

NORTHERNERS INVESTING IN VIRGINIA LANDS.—Northern men are investing largely in Virginia lands, especially in the country between Washington and Richmond, which has been derelict during four years by contending armies. Valuable farms, where an outlay of cash for fences and buildings is needed, are disposed of by their former owners at very low figures. Any man with national currency at his command can provide himself with a homestead in the Old Dominion quite as cheap as the same would cost in the far West. At Manassas Junction sixteen new buildings are in process of erection, a pretensions hotel among them. The majority of the new settlers in the Bull Run neighborhood are enterprising Yankees.

[Wash. Cor. New York Herald.]

Mr. Mallory, late Confederate States Secretary of the Navy, is in prison at Fort LaFayette, in New York harbor. It is said that his health is much impaired by his confinement.

The Oregon *Statesman* estimates the overland emigrants to that State this year at 10,000, nearly all of whom will settle in the Willamette Valley.

The Mississippi River is giving Chicago a good deal of trouble. While that old ditch was in the hands of the Confederates, Chicago got the trade of the West, no matter what the railroads charged for transportation; but since it was restored to the jurisdiction of the flag, and since steamboat accommodation has been largely increased, Chicago sees many a bushel of grain taken down stream which she hoped would come across the country to her warehouses. She now calls upon the railroads to reduce their rates, because flour is taken from St. Louis to New York and Boston for \$1.20 per barrel, while it costs \$1.70 to take it from Chicago to these cities. But the river competition is not yet what it will be, and freights by water will be much lower than now. What, then, can the railroads do to save to Chicago all that she covets?

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—A contemporary says that a great many Republican papers, some of them hitherto classed as Radical, are expressing themselves as well satisfied with President Johnson and his policy. If they are satisfied without hangings, proscriptions, confiscations, enforced negro suffrage, and the destruction of State equality, and are ready for the restoration of the South to its position in the Union without any of those "guarantees" which Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner claim to be essential, we see no reason why the "era of good feeling" should not begin at once; the Conservatives are ready—the President is doing all they ever desired, and more. The South is ready—its people regard him as their sincere friend and benefactor. What more can be asked all round?

[Louisville Journal.]

PERSONAL.—We get the following interesting item from the *Chicago Republican*:

"About two years ago, the late Lord Palmerston sent to Mr. Adams, then, as now, United States Minister in London, a note demanding explanations for something done by the Government at Washington. The tone of the note was replete with the insolence so natural to Palmerston, with an added edge derived from his sympathy with the rebels. Mr. Adams sent it back with the information that official communications could only be received by him through the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that the author of this piece of impertinence must never presume to address him again. It was many months before a reconciliation took place between them."

We see from one of our exchanges that the American Colonization Society are about to send the schooner *Henry P. Russell* from Baltimore to Liberia, Africa. She will carry a large number of emigrants, and among the number about 150 freedmen from Lynchburg, Va. They are mostly mechanics, and agriculturists are represented to be the kind of people the new republic most require. It is said that another vessel will shortly be despatched to Liberia, as there are about 300 more colored persons at Lynchburg who desire to make the African republic their home.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, is in Boston. Governor Andrew introduced him to the members of the Union Club, of whom there was a large attendance. The following cordial introduction from Secretary Stanton was read:

"Governor Parsons, of Alabama, goes North for the purpose of conferring with the loyal and patriotic gentlemen in relation to matters affecting the general welfare, particularly in the South. He is earnestly and sincerely laboring for the restoration of the Union, and is entitled to confidence and respect."

There are 33 cotton mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, which employ 948 males and 1,650 females, and last year produced \$7,125,953 worth of fabrics; two calico and muslin delaine mills employed 188 males and 11 females, and turned out \$3,167,122 worth of fabrics; 15 woolen mills employed 699 males and 626 females, and turned out \$2,620,214 worth of fabrics; five carpet mills employed 382 males and 572 females, and turned out \$83,570,435 worth of carpeting.

Gen. Longstreet availed himself an early opportunity after his arrival in Washington to visit the War Department and other places which were his familiar haunts when enjoying the ease and comfort of a paymastership in the old regular army. In his travels he, of course, met many old acquaintances, and they manifested none of the bitterness of the conflict in their treatment of their old acquaintance.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The following gentlemen, attached to the Adams and the Southern Express Companies, arrived at Chattanooga, Tennessee, last Friday evening: Mr. Plant, President Southern Express Company; Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent Southern Express Company; Mr. Shuter, Superintendent Southern Express Company; Mr. S. A. Jones, Superintendent Adams Express Company; Mr. Woodward, Agent Southern Express Company.

Information has been received of the safe arrival in Glasgow of Captain Bennett G. Burley, of Lake Erie notoriety. Even there, however, he was not free from public annoyance, for on his arrival at Londonderry he was for some reason or other suspected of being a Fenian leader. He was taken into custody and detained under a strong guard for several hours, when his true character becoming known, he was honorably discharged. He is now residing with his friends.

A foreign correspondent of the *New York Herald* says the English Government, despite its many imperfections, is, nevertheless, the most solid Government in Europe, and the most able to resist strong commotions. The respect paid to the laws of their country by Englishmen is worthy of all admiration, and it is this deep-rooted sentiment that makes England the greatest and strongest nation in Europe.

THE DISTRICT RECORDS.—We are gratified to state that the records and books of the offices of Ordinary and Commissioner in Equity have been brought to this place from Chester. The Clerk's books and papers are still at that place, and we suppose will shortly be removed here. The books and papers of the Sheriff are also safe, and in the District.

[Barnwell Sentinel.]

A letter from Mexico says: "There is no truth in the report that Maximilian has appointed as his heir one of the Iturbide children. He merely declared him a Prince during his life, without the right of leaving that title to his heirs. It is understood that Maximilian is bound with Napoleon to leave to his choice the appointment of his successor, or to declare Mexico a French colony."

It is said that Secretary Seward is preparing a reply to the despatch of Earl Russell, in which was proposed a commission to adjudicate the claims against each other respectively of our own and the English Government for damages suffered by the citizens of the United States and Great Britain during the late rebellion.

The *Toronto Watchman* (Orange organ) affirms that it has positive information of a contemplated invasion of the provinces; that there are now six hundred armed men in Toronto; that several members of the Government are fraternizing with the Fenians, and that the Premier himself winks at the contemplated attempt to sever the provinces from British connection.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Captain J. O. Remington, Quartermaster at Chattanooga, has been robbed of \$20,000, by the safe in his counting room being entered. Suspicion rests upon four persons who have been arrested. Two attempts have been made to rob the safe of Captain Hopkins, at Chattanooga.

Colonel Axtell, 192d New York Volunteers, is on trial in Baltimore for fraudulently obtaining and retaining money from the men of his regiment.

Eight thousand six hundred and fifty bales of cotton have been shipped from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Raleigh, from the beginning of May to the end of September.

Good audience for an auctioneer—long-standers.

To prevent skippers in hams—eat them; we mean the hams.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA, November 9.—The cotton market continues inactive, and sales light. Some few lots from wagons changed hands, which is no criterion, and, therefore, we omit quotations. Gold stiff, at 48 1/2. Brokers buying at 47, and selling at 49. Brokers buying silver at 44, and selling at 45.

CHARLOTTE, November 13.—Cotton sold rather lower to-day than for some days past. We quote prices from 25 1/2 to 28c, in gold or its equivalent in currency. Gold is more active than for several days past. Buying rates, 47 silver 40. New York Exchange at par.

Mourning Skirts.

MOURNING BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Breakfast and Sontag SHAWLS.
Just received and for sale by
DAVIS & CO.,
At Lumsden & McGee's store,
Nov 16 3 Assembly street.

Auction Sales.

Furniture, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, &c.
By **JAMES G. GIBBES.**
C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.
WILL be sold, at the corner of Senae and Marion streets, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
A large variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of all kinds, consisting of:
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture.
Crockery, French China and Glassware.
Mattings, Mattresses.
Cooking Stove, with Fixtures complete.
ALSO,
1 Milch Cow.
Conditions cash. Articles to be removed day of sale. ALSO,
The unexpired lease of HOUSE to the 1st June, 1866.
The whole can be treated for at private sale previous to day of sale. Nov 16

WANTED,

BOARD in a private family, for a Gentleman, Lady, Child and Servant. Apply at this office. Nov 16

PRIVATE BOARDING

CAN be obtained, by a few Gentlemen, in a pleasant locality. Apply at this office. Nov 16 2^d

To Rent,

THREE ROOMS. Apply at corner of Richland and Henderson streets. Nov 16 1st

Liverpool Salt.

100 SACKS SALT, in fine order, just landed from ship *Amelia*. For sale by HANAHAN & WARLEY. Nov 16 1

Bacon Sides,

FLOUR, &c.

500 LBS. BACON SIDES.
50 bbls. FLOUR, extra family.
20 boxes BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, new.
On hand, a lot of assorted CANDIES.
Just received and for sale by
Nov 16 1 HANAHAN & WARLEY.

Special Notice.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

COLUMBIA, November 14, 1865.

THE attention of persons making application for LICENSE to RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, is called to the following extracts from the City Ordinances. No applications will be considered framed otherwise than in strict conformity with the subjoined regulations, now in force:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained,* That any person who may be desirous of procuring a license to keep a tavern or retail spirituous liquors within the city of Columbia, shall apply, in writing, to the City Council; and in case the application be for a license to retail spirituous liquors, it shall be accompanied by the certificate of two respectable freeholders of said city, recommending the applicant as a fit and proper person to be entrusted with a license to retail, and agreeing to become his sureties; and in case such application be for a license to keep a tavern, it shall be accompanied by the recommendation of at least six (6) respectable freeholders of the neighborhood where said tavern is proposed to be kept, who shall certify that the person so recommended by them is of good repute for honesty and sobriety, and known to the persons recommending to have at least two spare beds, and necessary bedding more than are required for the family of the said applicant, and is well provided with house-room, stabling and provender.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained,* That any person to whom a license to retail spirituous liquors may be granted as aforesaid, shall, together with the persons by whom he or she may have been recommended, enter into bond, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, wherein and whereby they shall jointly and severally obligate themselves to the corporation of the city of Columbia, that the holder of the license will in every respect comply with all the laws of the State of South Carolina respecting the retailing of spirituous liquors, and with all the ordinances of the city of Columbia, now being or hereafter to be made of force respecting the same.

SECTION 3. *Be it further ordained,* That all and every person or persons to whom license may be granted, shall, after complying with the above conditions, pay for each and every license to retail spirituous liquors, in quantities not less than a quart, the sum of thirty dollars; and for every license to keep a tavern, the sum of fifty dollars; and such person or persons, on complying with the conditions and making the payment aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive a certificate, signed by the Clerk of the Council.

SECTION 4. *Be it further ordained,* That each and every license to keep a tavern or retail spirituous liquors within the limits of the city of Columbia, which shall hereafter be granted by the said City Council, shall expire on the first day of January next ensuing the date of such license. And the sum to be paid therefor shall be at the rate of fifty dollars per annum for tavern license, and thirty dollars for retail license, as is now provided for by law; and proportionately for any part of the year, from the date thereof to the said first day of January.

SECTION 5. *Be it further ordained,* That no license to keep a tavern, or retail spirituous liquors, within the limits of the city of Columbia, shall hereafter be granted to any applicant therefor whose recommendation shall be signed by any freeholder who previously may have recommended more than one other person besides the applicant, or who shall be at the time surety for more than one tavern keeper or retailer of spirituous liquors.
Done and ratified in Council, &c.
The necessary blanks and forms can be procured at the office of the City Clerk.
Published by order of the Mayor for general information. F. H. ELMORE,
Nov 16 4 City Clerk.